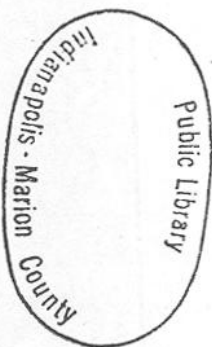


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INDIANA IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

*A Reprint of Volume 1 of the Eight-
Volume Report Prepared by
W. H. H. TERRELL
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INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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THE DEAD HONORED

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS

A grateful people can never be unmindful of its patriotic duty to perpetuate the memory of the brave men who have laid down their lives in defense of the National Government. This has been done in this State by the publication of the military history of each officer and soldier, living and dead, who participated in the late war; and the record, imperfect as it may be, will be an enduring monument to the sacrifices and services of those whose gallant deeds it aims to commemorate. But a record of this kind, however complete, does not preclude the propriety of erecting in the several counties mural monuments, of granite or marble, which have been in all ages of the world a gratifying and beautiful means of perpetuating the memories of heroes and patriots who by their valor have "saved the State," as well as of dear and loved friends and relations "gone before."

The people of Indiana require neither admonition nor example to excite their lasting gratitude towards our deceased soldiers; a just pride in the memory of their heroic deeds is already built up in the hearts of our citizens, and as opportunity offers, will find tangible and enduring expression, befitting the sentiments they entertain, and in keeping with our war record as a State, and the character of the priceless services so worthy of commemoration.

A plan has been devised which seems to meet with almost universal approval—the erection by the citizens of each county of a monument bearing the names of their deceased soldiers, and the names and dates of the battles in which they fell, or the places where they died. In compliance with a very gen-

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eral expression of public opinion, the Legislature, at the special session of 1865, passed an Act¹ authorizing Boards of County Commissioners to receive subscriptions from individuals and make appropriations from the County Treasuries for the erection of soldiers' monuments, and to purchase or receive by donation suitable sites for the same at or near the seat of justice of each county. This Act is founded on the assumption that the objects attained by the war are a common and precious heritage, and the perpetuation of the memory of those who gave up their lives in securing those objects, a common and sacred duty. Few will dispute the correctness of this principle, or object to its practical application.

A few counties have already erected monuments; and in many others, measures have been adopted which bid fair to be productive of substantial results. Doubtless greater progress would have been made in most of the counties, had they not been left at the close of the war with heavy debts incurred in paying bounties and relieving indigent and distressed soldiers' families. Happily most of these debts are now liquidated, and we may confidently look for speedy and appropriate action on the part of county authorities in providing from the public funds, which is most equitable, for the erection of suitable and enduring testimonials to the memory of their deceased soldiers.

FUNERAL HONORS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN

The death of President LINCOLN, with whose name the war in defense of the Union was so intimately connected, overwhelmed the nation in sadness and grief. LEE had just surrendered, and the war was virtually closed. The hearts of the loyal people warmed toward their beloved chief magistrate, under whose masterly guidance the great victory had

¹ Printed in Terrell, *Report*, 1, Appendix, Doc. 69:267.

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been achieved, and no man, not excepting the Father of his Country, ever possessed the love and esteem of his countrymen in a greater degree than Mr. LINCOLN did at that time.

The startling intelligence was communicated by telegraph on the morning after the occurrence of the event. The whole land, the day before so buoyant and joyous at the prospect of a speedy and triumphant peace, was at once thrown into the deepest grief and enshrouded in mourning.

The Executive of Indiana, the intimate personal and political friend of the President and during the entire war one of his most trusted co-operators in the suppression of the rebellion, in his official capacity announced the sad event in the following touching language:

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15th, 1865.

To the Citizens of Indianapolis:

The mournful intelligence has been received that the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, died this morning from a wound inflicted by the hand of an assassin, last night. A great and good man has fallen, and the country has lost its beloved and patriotic Chief Magistrate in the hour of her greatest need.

I therefore request the citizens of Indianapolis, in testimony of their profound sorrow, to close their places of business, and assemble in the State House Square at twelve o'clock m. today, to give expression to their sentiments over this great National calamity.

O. P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana.*

The meeting was held in accordance with the Governor's recommendation, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens. It was a most mournful tribute to the virtues and worth of the illustrious dead, and gave an earnest expression of confidence in the successor to the Presidential office. Though the brightest jewel had been snatched from the coronet of the Nation, there was not one who despaired of its perpetuity or its future glory.

A few days after, throughout the country solemn and impressive funeral honors were observed in view of the great

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National loss. The arrangements for the ceremonies at the Capital of Indiana were most appropriate and beautiful. In every part of the State similar honors were observed.

The authorities of the Government, on the 18th of April, determined finally upon the route over which the remains of Mr. LINCOLN should be carried to their final resting place, at his old home in Illinois. Indianapolis was made a point. Governor MORTON, then in Washington, telegraphed instructions to Lieutenant Governor BAKER, and to his military staff, his desire that the remains should be received and honors paid in a manner befitting the great occasion and the character of the State. Accordingly, the Capitol building was put in condition for the reception of the remains; it was beautifully and appropriately draped and decorated; funeral arches were erected in the streets and Capitol grounds, a beautiful funeral car was constructed, and most of the business and private houses of the city were draped and decorated.

The remains arrived on Sunday, the 30th of April, and with the guard of honor were received by the Governor and his staff, Justices of the Supreme Court and other State officers, Major General JOSEPH HOOKER and staff, commanding the Department, and the military of the State under command of Major General ALVIN P. HOVEY, commanding the District. The remains were deposited in the rotunda of the Capitol, where they lay in state, and were viewed by more than one hundred thousand persons during the day and evening. At midnight they were placed again *en route* for Springfield, attended by delegations from all the loyal States.